



For the Proprietor of  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
For and on behalf of  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1949.

Price 20 Cents

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## REDS SOUTHWARD MARCH

### Students May Join In

Shanghai, June 17.—From 6,000 to 8,000 students may participate in the southward drive of the People's Liberation Army, it was declared at a general meeting of the Shanghai Students' Federation yesterday.

The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 delegates of student bodies in the city's 207 schools.

Addressing the students, Mr. Sung Jen-chu, Chairman of the National Military Control Commission, said that although China's revolution is nearing completion after more than 20 years of hard struggle, between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 people in the South and South-West and North-West Provinces have not yet been emancipated.

The People's Liberation Army is still marching on until all Chinese people are liberated, he asserted.

Students and labourers may also form a "Southward March Unit" to go hand-in-hand with the Army in order to hasten the conclusion of the revolution, the official said.

Mr. Chang Yu-ming, Chairman of the Federation, then reported that there are at present the following openings for students: 6,000 to 8,000 members of a Southward Working Corps, 8,000 members of an East China Zone Headquarters, 400 members for foreign affairs service, 100 members for general cultural activities and 100 members for cultural work in Shanghai.

Outlining the students' movement in future, Mr. Chang said that its programme would aim, firstly at uprooting remnant reactionary influences; secondly, organising the masses and ensuring the fruits of the fighting for the new democracy and, thirdly, helping to complete take-over work.

Meanwhile, according to a plan of the Bureau of Education, the English language will be omitted from the curriculum of local Chinese middle schools beginning with the next semester. The subject will be made an elective course in high middle schools.—Reuter.

## Ceylon Wants Irish Sweep

Colombo, Ceylon, June 16.—Ceylon is to ask the Irish Hospitals Trust how a sweepstake in aid of hospitals could be organised in Ceylon, according to a Government spokesman here.

Usually reliable sources said that a hospital sweep for Ceylon was discussed by the Government Parliamentary Party, and the Director of Medical Services has been asked to prepare a scheme for the Cabinet.—Reuter.

## Yangtse Safe For Navigation

Shanghai, June 17.—The Yangtze estuary is safe for navigation. This is according to an unofficial report received here last night from the Pilot Investigation Mission which left in two shallow draught vessels yesterday to investigate conditions at the mouth of the Yangtze.

According to the North China Daily News the Mission has reported that as the result of a number of runs by the two vessels everything appeared to be satisfactory.

Official confirmation of the information will re-open Shanghai harbour which has been paralysed for eight days to shipping.

Butterfield & Swire intimated that they would make an attempt to despatch their ship Shenkang by tomorrow afternoon while the United States Lines declared that the China Victory was ready to sail as soon as they received word that it was safe to do so.

The Shenkang was to have left on June 9 for Hongkong with some 300 Chinese and seven foreign passengers but cancelled the departure at the last minute on receipt of a report that Nationalist warships might have mined the Yangtze River mouth.—Reuter.

## Big Four Sit Until Dawn This Morning NEXT MEETING TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

Paris, June 17.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers were reported today to have decided to recess the conference until 2.30 p.m. GMT Sunday.

The Foreign Ministers, weary from hours of debate and hard bargaining, tried desperately early today to reach a working agreement on Germany and Austria before dawn. After sitting for five hours late on Thursday they resumed secret talks at 11 p.m. (Paris time) and continued into the early morning hours.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, planned to leave for Luxembourg at 9 a.m. GMT. The Americans and French leaned more to a possible weekend recess and nobody was willing to take the blame for ending the conference while any hope remained.

It was their first after-dinner meeting.

The most troublesome aspect of the Austrian problem confronting the Ministers at their midnight session was German Soviet Union.

This seemed to indicate that the two other main points at issue—Yugoslav territorial claims and reparations—were practically settled.

It was recalled that the problem of German assets embraces Danubian shipping and navigation facilities, Soviet participation in the exploitation of Austrian oil-fields, and the amount payable by Austria in settlement of Soviet claims to German assets.

Before the "Big Four" gathered again for the afternoon session, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the British Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, was asked if there had been any agreement.

"Well, there's always something agreed," he said.

Western officials last night remained confident that the four Foreign Ministers would reach a double agreement on the Austrian treaty and a modus vivendi in Germany.

Asked as to what the Ministers were discussing, a French official replied, "They are discussing everything."

An authoritative French source, making a general reference to the two questions now being debated but without referring specifically to today's session, said that there had been "definite progress" on Germany and that a limited agreement on Berlin and East-West trade was also "definite". The Austrian treaty would be "greatly advanced" when the conference ended, this source added.—United Press and Reuter.

## Heat Wave Causes Thirty Deaths

New York, June 16.—Hot and humid weather in the Eastern United States has caused the deaths of 30 people in the past five days. The perils of forest fire increased in the New England States as the drought continued. Smoking and fire-making has been banned in some woodlands.

The Weather Bureau in Chicago said that there was no sign of rain to break the dry spell.—Reuter.

## Railway Crisis Ends

### MEN DROP THEIR COMPLAINT

London, June 16.—Britain's railway crisis ended tonight when engine drivers and firemen on the London to Scotland routes decided to drop their opposition to terms of duty forcing them to sleep away from home.

The Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, which opened here today, however, directed the Executive of their union to negotiate with the Railway authorities to have the unnecessary lodging turns ended.

The Conference, representing 400,000 members, decided by a narrow majority to rescind a four-year old decision that it was opposed, on principle, to all lodging turns—duties involving nights spent away from home.

Until now, the intransigent opposition of the National Union of Railwaymen to lodging turns had been a major factor in the failure to end the "Sunday only" token strikes staged by locomotive crews at many depots between London and Edinburgh.

"AUTHORITIES WARNED"

Before the NUR Conference decision, however, delegates representing the men who have staged the live successful Sunday strikes decided to recommend normal working this weekend, but they threatened to repeat the strikes if the Railway authorities did not remove the grievances which caused them—the introduction of unscheduled increasing the "lodging turns".

This means that plans to speed up long distance trains will still be obstructed.

The delegates called for a "disciplinary sanction" to duty to demonstrate continued solidarity.

The President of one of the unions involved, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, commented: "We feel confident that there will be a substantial return to work on Sunday."

The 400,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen is believed by some delegates to the Conference to be wanting a decision to launch a nationwide movement, on the Railways if the wage claim was not met by July 4.

A NEW CLOUD

The dispute with the Railway authorities is over the demand for wage increases of 10 shillings weekly. The negotiations on the wage claims were broken off by the Railway Executive last week because it alleged that the NUR was not giving full co-operation in ending the Sunday strikes.

A substantial return to work this weekend will leave the way open for a resumption of the negotiations early next week.

A new cloud appeared on the horizon tonight with a threat by more than 8,000 power station workers to plunge London into darkness and stop electric-powered buses by a strike.

The men complain that a new agreement, signed by their union, will mean that they earn less than their president, Mr. Frank Boulton, expressed his confidence tonight that the strike would not materialise, adding that the threat arose from a misunderstanding of the new agreement.

"No worker would let the industry will receive a reduction due to the recent negotiations and workers on a bare 48-hour week will gain," he said.—Reuter.

## 17 'HONGKONG WIVES' DEFY WAR OFFICE

### Refuse To Quit Quarters After Husbands Leave For Colony

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

There can be few things in the world more depressing than an empty barrack. The soldiers left behind to do the daily chores go about their tasks with the air of somnambulists. A dog walks miserably into a barrack hut, looks around for a friend who isn't there. A lawn mower whirs somewhere in the distance.

That is how I found Glen Parva Barracks—deserted since the men of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment left for Hongkong. Outward walls of these barracks.

Here at Glen Parva seventeen women have staged a sit-down strike in the married quarters, in open defiance of War office orders. And on the outcome of this strike might well depend the whole future of the Army's separated families.

It all began a week after the Royal Leicesters left Glen Parva for Hongkong. Seventeen wives and thirty-five children were left behind in the "married quarters." The first pangs of separation had passed and life had settled down to its usual routine.

Then one morning the seventeen wives received notices to quit their quarters. It was all strictly legal and above board. It was Army policy, the letters pointed out, to move families out of "married quarters" as soon as their menfolk were posted. Alternative accommodation would be found for the displaced families if they wanted it, and they would realise that there were other soldiers' families in the district who had been separated for a long time and were waiting to move into the vacated quarters.

The wives talked it over. They talked it over for a long time—and then made their decision: they would move on one condition—that they were sent to Hongkong to join their husbands.

"Impossible," said the War Office, "it would upset our whole shipping arrangements."

"WE STAY HERE"

"Very well," said the wives, "we stay here!"

The newspapers nicknamed the seventeen sit-down strikers "The Hongkong Wives." The Army was sympathetic but adamant. The wives were given until last week to make up their minds whether they would and their own accommodation or go to an Army families' hostel near Hull.

The wives began to waver. Their menfolk somewhere on the high seas, letters hadn't begun to arrive yet. So the women asked for an extension of time to allow them to hear their husbands' views on the matter. The Army patiently extended their "ultimatum" until June 14.

Meanwhile, the military authorities, anxious to avoid a first-class scandal, decided that it might help the wives to a favourable decision if they sent two of them to the families' hostel near Hull to see for themselves.

By this time the wives were being backed up by public opinion. They received letters from British soldiers all over England—and even from Germany—begging them not to give in. The ex-commandant of a families' hostel similar to the one near Hull wrote the strikers: "I am sure the Army's officers will not let the women who have stayed in a families' hostel write a long and non-sensory description of conditions there."

PONTEFRAC STRIKE

23 wives of men who had gone to Hongkong with the 27th Anti-Aircraft Regiment then staged a similar strike at Pontefract, Yorkshire.

Marston and Mrs. Ethel Cumbley, wife of ORQMS Cumbley, also of the Royal Leicesters, went to the Army's expense to visit Tranby Croft families' hostel, near Hull.

What they saw there hardened their resolve to stay put at Glen Parva.

After seeing Tranby Croft hostel, women don't need another week to make up our minds," Mrs. Marston told me. "Now it's definitely Hongkong—or nothing!"

There are already 870 people living there," she said. "They eat together in a mess-room. Ration books are taken away so there is no chance of getting any extras, and children over the age of one year are expected to eat the same as grown-ups. Can you imagine a year-old baby eating black pudding for breakfast?"

"THE SAME THING"

The "Hongkong wives" have been offered accommodation at Tranby Croft but they are quite free to make their own arrangements if they are able to do so. The Army has ordered them out of Glen Parva; it has not ordered them to move to Tranby Croft.

But, in effect, it amounts to the same thing, because, although furnished rooms are not especially difficult to find in the town of Glen Parva, they are not easy to come by. The Army has ordered them out of Glen Parva; it has not ordered them to move to Tranby Croft.

This has been Mrs. Marston's experience through twelve years of married life. During the war, while her husband was serving in the Far East, she was obliged to share rooms with her parents. They were separated for ten years, and Mrs. Marston's efforts to find accommodation for herself and her two children proved fruitless.

Her experience is shared by thousands of other Army wives, and the years of separation they have already suffered is the real reason behind the stand now being made at Glen Parva by the seventeen "Hongkong wives."

What are the chances of the War Office granting their request to be sent to Hongkong? At the moment, very small. Shipping schedules have been arranged, and would be upset if the War Office had to find berths for all the wives who would want to join their husbands. And, of course, preferential treatment of the seven Glen Parva strikers would cause resentment among hundreds of other wives who are waiting to join their husbands in foreign stations.

"Married quarters" and son transport allocated on a points system, depending on such factors as the size of the family, the length of time they have been separated, etc.

The wives' reaction to this system was summed up by Mrs. Cumbley, who said, "I object to being valued at a certain number of points, as if I were a can of beans. The Army is trying to ration marriage. They allow you to spend a certain time together with your husband, and when you've had your quota you go under the counter until you have enough points to come out again and rejoin your husband."

The Army's trump card is the argument that while the Glen Parva wives continue to occupy the "married quarters" they are preventing other Army families from enjoying a spell of home life together. And, anyway, the Army points out, the women knew they would be asked to move when their husbands were posted.

Meanwhile, the nation awaits the outcome of the strike with rapt interest. The Army stands to lose either way. If they back down, a howl will go up from soldiers' wives who are awaiting passages to rejoin their husbands; if they enforce their eviction, notices, public opinion will condemn their action. Their only hope is that the wives might change their minds and "go quietly." But after speaking to these women I came away with the impression that that would be the last thing they were likely to do.

BANK ROBBERY

Baltimore, June 16.—Three gunmen escaped with about \$40,000 today in a daylight robbery of a branch of the First National Bank here.—United Press.

## EDITORIAL

### Russia Caught In A Dilemma

AS the Council of Foreign Ministers "drags its slow length along", the dilemma of the Soviet policy becomes more and more apparent. Until the last few months, the "course" to be followed in Germany had seemed clear enough. It is no longer so. There are doubts and anxieties in the Kremlin. One of the earliest Bolshevik aims had been to bring about a Communist revolution in Germany. That was to be the next step after the Russian Revolution. A Soviet Germany with its great wealth of industrial potential and technical skill would be a reinforcement of the "Soviet camp" so tremendous that it would change the whole balance of European power and bring the Sovietisation of the whole continent within the range of immediate possibility. That vision faded after 1923. The policy of fomenting a German revolution was replaced by a policy of an entente between the Communist Russia and the capitalist Germany—the policy first of Rapallo, then of the Hitler-Stalin alliance of 1939. But in 1945 it became possible again to think of a Communist Germany closely linked with, even part of, the Soviet Union. That required two things. First, the Germans must be brought to regard the Soviet Union as their friend and protector and the Western democracies as their enemies and oppressors. Secondly, there must be created in the Eastern Zone a strong and well organised German regime under effective Communist control which would, when the time came, when the Allied armies withdrew, be able to seize power in all Germany. There were indeed difficulties. It was hard to win German friendship and at the same time, take a vast toll of reparations from the country; and Russia was in desperate need both of capital equipment and of consumer goods. But the policy was followed as consistently as possible. Mr. Molotov became the champion of German unity. The German Communists were encouraged to be ardent German nationalists. The Warsaw Programme, and "the People's Assembly" were the formal expressions of

the plan. German nationalism was to be (like "Colonial nationalism" elsewhere) the instrument of a Communist revolution and of Soviet Imperialism. It was all very orthodox and "correct". But then came the disturbing factors giving rise to doubt and hesitation. One was the growing fear that a Germany liberated from the Allied occupation and control might not so easily be brought to accept the Communist regime. It might on the contrary, reject Communist leadership, establish a "Western" democracy, and link itself not with the East but with the West. That was one disturbing thought. The other has been sharply stimulated by the shock of Tito's behaviour in Yugoslavia. The German Communists have been encouraged to be nationalist. Might they not become "Titists" also, accepting Communism but rejecting the supremacy of Moscow and the supremacy of Stalin? The Russians have a deep suspicion that all the Germans even the Communist Germans, regard themselves as superior to the Slavs. Might not a strong and unified Communist Germany refuse the Russian hegemony, challenge Russia—and Stalin—for the leadership of a Communist world? That permanent Russian inferiority complex vis-a-vis the Germans has reasserted itself. In something not far from panic the Soviet policy has been violently changed. Instead of a strong and centralised German Government Mr. Vyshinsky has suddenly demanded indefinite continuation of complete four-Power control. He will have only German administrative organs, and these entirely subject to orders. Even in Berlin he would keep the German Municipality in strict subservience to the Allied Kommandatura; and the Kommandatura must be subject to the Soviet veto. Stalin, after his long wooing of the Germans, has suddenly become afraid of them. And yet he is in a dilemma. For the new policy once it is understood in Germany is going to offend and alienate even the German Communists except for those whose sycophancy is unshakable.

## PLENTY OF RICE FOR SHANGHAI

San Francisco, June 16.—Big stocks of rice are being built up in Shanghai as the result of an uninterrupted flow of supplies reaching the city from inland sources, according to a Peking Radio statement.

This said that 12,000 tons of rice have reached the city during the last 10 days, and that a further 40,000 tons are due before the end of June.

Coal, salt and cooking oil were also reaching Shanghai from North and Central China, the Radio said.

The statement followed reports that China's largest port was threatened with a blockade because of a mine scare.

The Whangpoo River has been closed to shipping since it was reported a week ago that Nationalist warships were patrolling the mouth of the Yangtze River and that mines had been laid in the south channel.—Reuter.

## Menzies Backs Australia's Immigration Policy

Canberra, June 16.—Australia's Immigration policy, "viewed in practical terms, is unquestionably just and proper," the Opposition leader, Mr. Menzies, said in the House of Representatives tonight.

Mr. Menzies, who was speaking on a Bill amending the Immigration legislation and on the "Wartime Refugees Removal Bill," said: "The policy is based primarily on the broad consideration of race, but he added: 'Not of racial superiority, which is an absurd and offensive notion, but of assimilability of race.'"

Mr. Menzies said that "experience in other countries show that where basically different races live side by side, grave problems arise." He added that "the South African example is an eloquent one which deserves close study."

Mr. Menzies said that the Opposition parties supported Australia's immigration policy as completely as did the Labour Party. He said that the declared attitude of the Immigration Commission.—Reuter.



**Smoked Fish Appetizer**  
Arrange individually. Put 2 or 3 small slices of smoked fish on each plate. Add a few slices tender cucumber with the green rind left on, and a cup-shaped leaf of lettuce containing minced pickled relish, or best of all, change mine to sliced cucumbers and tomato like "waffles." Pass tartar sauce and lemon wedges.  
**Scallops Cut the Lilies**  
Cut the scallops from the

15 minute. Then cook. Next mix together 1/4 c. flour, 1/4 tsp. salt, and an additional 1/4 c. browned sugar. Stir in the juice from the cooked apples, and cook and stir until thick. Add 1 tsp. margarine and 1/2 tsp. vanilla. Spoon in the cooked apples. Cool, and pour into the apple lined pan. Make a crisp crust of butter and apples and brown in hot grease for about 30 minutes.



# WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



**REVIVING OLD RIVER DAYS**—The Homestead, a gallant old paddle steamer, noses out the William Larimer Jones in a colourful race over the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. The race was the first of its kind held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 21 years and climaxed a series of events held in the city's Welcome Week celebration. The loser is closest to the camera.



**LONG AGO**—Troy Brown cuddles up to a dinosaur model of one of Arizona's prehistoric citizens near Phoenix. An Indian camp-site, dating back to about 500 AD, has been discovered in the region.



**SEEKING GOOD HEALTH**—Dickie Riedel, left, son of the famous endurance flyer Dick Riedel, takes a few steps in the therapeutic pool of the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Physiotherapist Dick Hilbreth is giving the stricken youngster treatment for arthritis.



**MEXICAN FASHIONS**—Modern versions of authentic Mexican motifs are shown in these models. Maya Jungle, left, is a hand-printed costume in grey, white and black, inspired by the Huichol Indian garb. Symphony in Red is a cocktail ensemble with blouse embroidered by Indians, and stole draped into a turban.



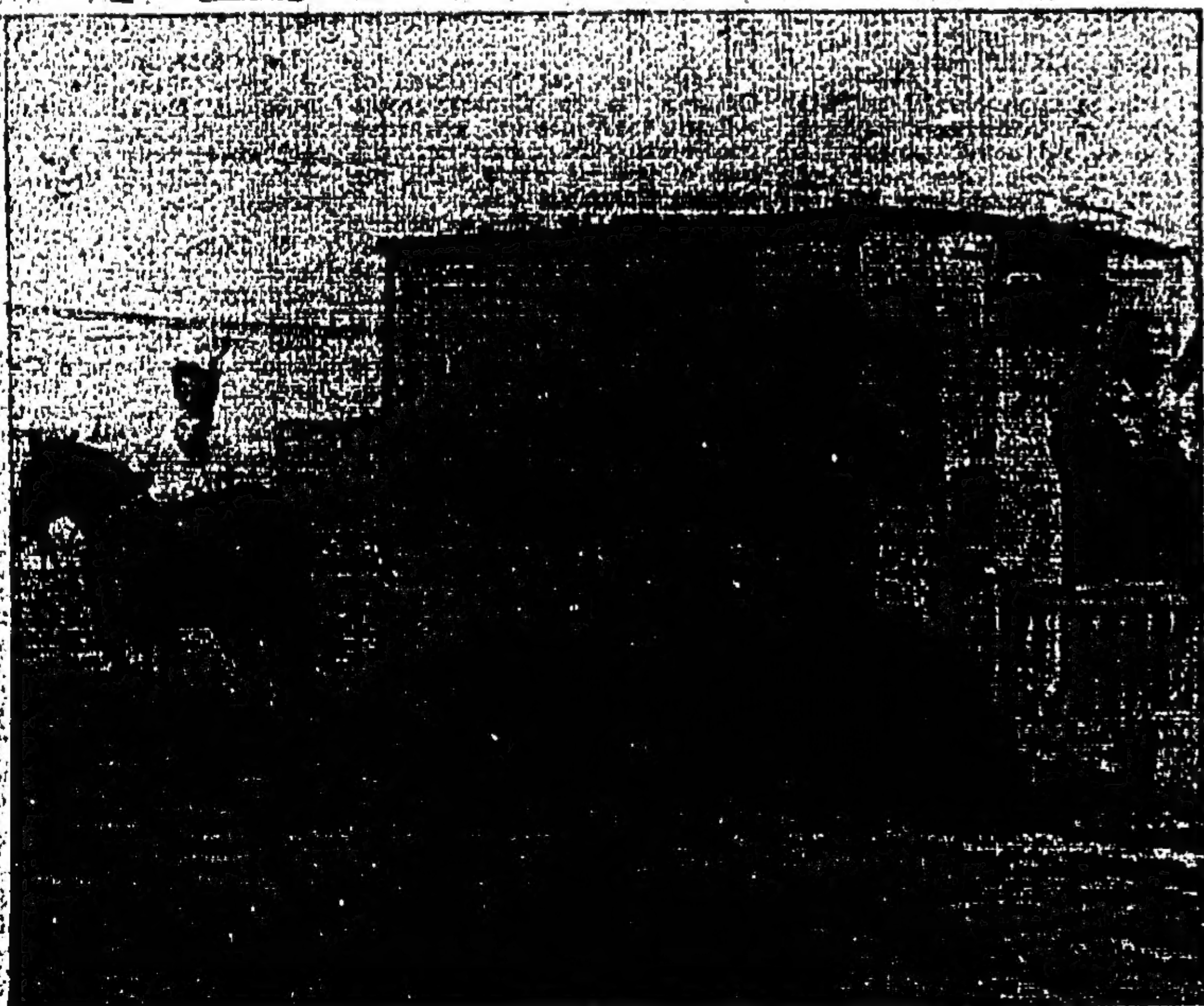
**GOING AS GUEST**—Leaving New York's LaGuardia Field for Paris, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., is greeted by hostess Alice Pearsall. Roosevelt is bound for Israel, where he will make a housing survey as a guest of the Israeli government.



**OUTFIELD ERROR**—When pilot Ed Lobdell, of Fargo, North Dakota, tried to land in the outfield of the Kansas City, Missouri, baseball park, his plane nosed over into a nearby schoolyard. Lobdell had run out of fuel. He escaped with minor injuries.



**HOME AGAIN**—Flora Lynn Greenberg, five, of San Antonio, Texas, arrives in New York on the liner DeGrasse with her doll and dog, Mike. With her mother, she had been to Casablanca.



**DUTCH TREAT**—These horse-drawn bathing huts have just made their debut at Scheveningen, Holland. They are complete with dressing room, snack bar and sleeping facilities, and can be rented by the hour, day or week, including the "one horse power" to pull them back and forth.



**TAKING IT EMBURELY**—Clem Shetch, 19, left, and Bob Heise, 20, have set out from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to ride to King County, Texas—a distance of 1,500 miles. They hope to get there in about three months.

**JOAN BLONDELL**  
 glamorous star says:  
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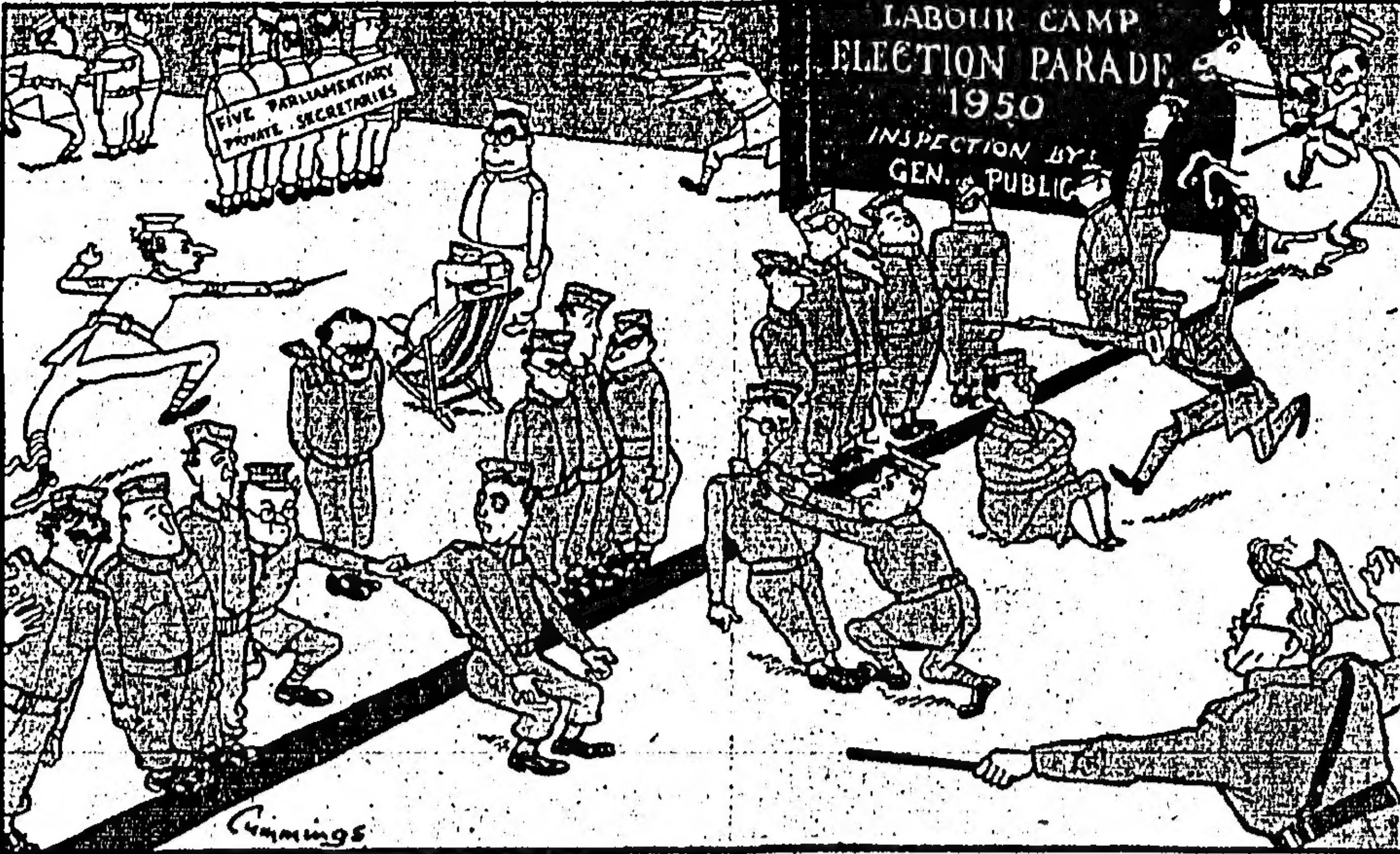
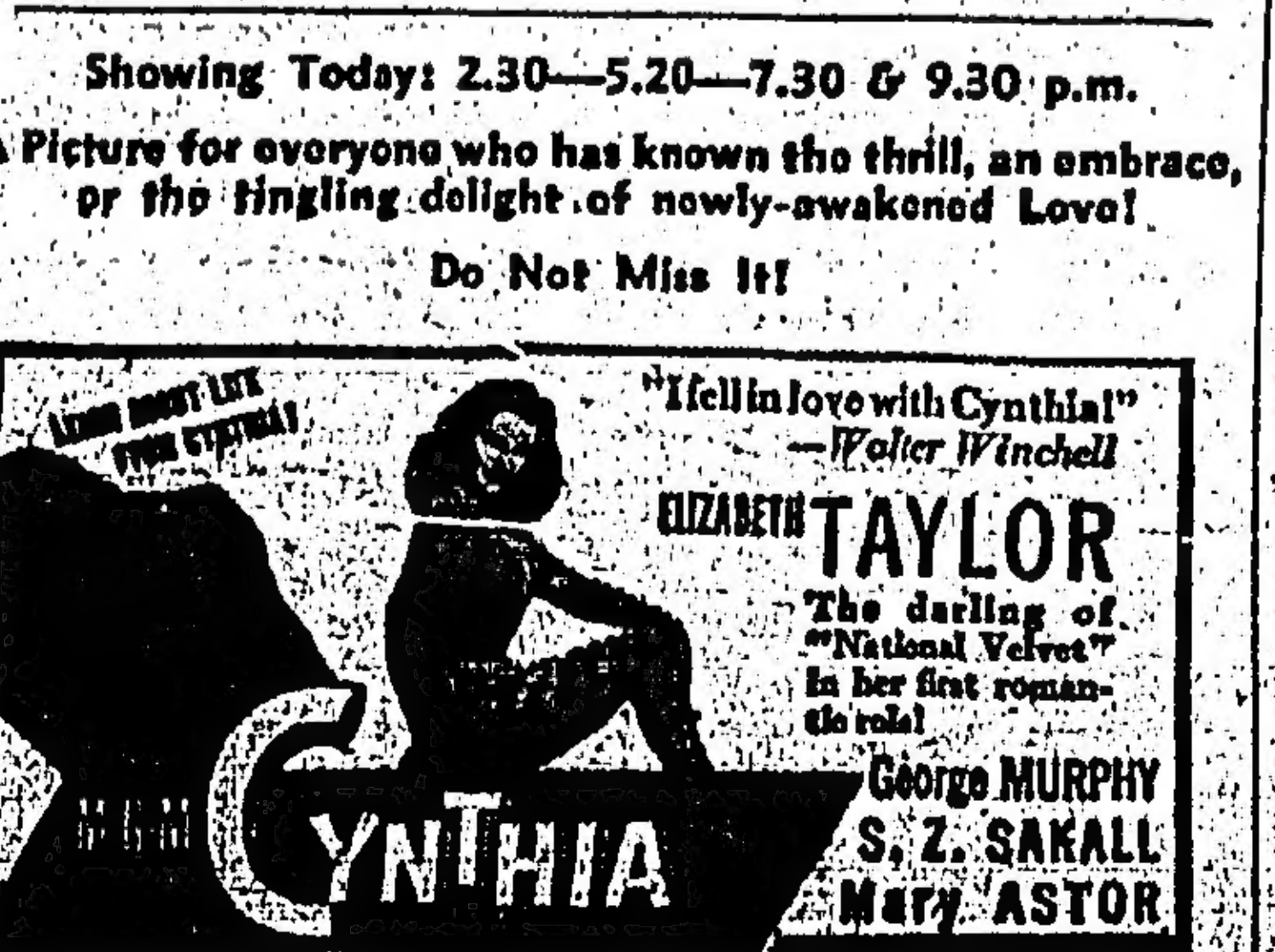
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London Express Service

## Behind Ralph Bunche's Refusal Of A Job

NEW YORK. BETWEEN five and eight million pale-skinned Negroes—out of America's 14,500,000 Negroes—are living today in the United States as white people. And in this country where it is almost a crime to be born black, nearly 30,000 "pass" into the white community every year.

"Passing" is done mainly by white-skinned Negro men (best by those with Caucasoid strains), between the ages of 15 and 24.

The women apparently prefer to utilise the extra attractiveness of their white skins—lighter than the average sun-tanned American—by marrying into some economically superior level of Negro society.

### 'Passing' easy

AND "passing" is easy. Mulattoes with as much as half of Negro blood (though one-eighth is more usual) are going it. There isn't even any atavistic black baby to prevent it any more.

If one of the parents is white, the baby cannot be darker than the darkest parent. If they are both of Negro blood, the baby may be only slightly darker; but the chances are heavily against it.

It is illegal to "pass" in most States. Many who do, learn Spanish or another foreign language in order to escape detection. They know that the white Americans will then consider them merely as foreigners.

"Anyway, we don't all 'pass' completely," said a mulatto to me.

"From nine until five at my office job I'm a white man. At night, because my dash of Negro blood makes me one, I'm a Negro in my home. I'd never have got the job had I said I was a Negro."

### Bad treatment

TREATMENT of the Negroes here is so flagrantly bad it is becoming an international scandal. Returning coloured soldiers say that even in their segregated Army life they found more equality in Britain.

Dr Ralph Bunche, the American mediator in Palestine after the murder of Count Bernadotte, recently declined the offer of a post of Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.

He said that being a Negro he had no wish to expose his family to "the Jim Crow atmosphere of Washington," where race discrimination was rampant.

"We are treated like the Jews were in Germany," said a Harlem teacher interviewed.

"We are denied economic opportunity, prevented from voting by coercion, intimidation, and the poll-tax (cumulative fee of 7s. 6d. a year which we simply cannot afford), and now there is a

ing covenants through which Jews were in Germany," said a Harlem teacher interviewed.

Even worse than this is the "gentlemen's agreement" contrived by the American Government itself. Through its Federal

### By Evelyn Webber

hideous new joke—the Southern law which insists that Negroes, mostly illiterate, must pass examinations before they can vote.

"The subject of the examination? The American Constitution."

### Live in squalor

IN the cities throughout America Negroes are restricted by "gentlemen's agreements" to shantytowns, where they live in miserable squalor. In the rural areas their housing is a degradation.

On trains and buses in many States they are isolated from the white population. They may not eat in the same places, and even are forced to walk in the gutter if the white man approaching on the pavement insists.

I asked a white New York lawyer why the Negro could not eat or sleep where he liked in these areas. He shrugged.

"I'll admit the federal laws grant equality to everyone," he said. "But they have to be interpreted differently in different places."

Here in New York there are secret restrictive hous-

Housing Administration's "Underwriting Manual" (Bible of American real estate), Washington advises the use of deed restrictions to avoid "inhomogeneous racial groups," warning that deeds should contain "provisions for prohibition of the occupancy of properties, except by the race for which they are intended."

In its "Outline of Protective Covenants," the Government actually issues a pattern of the language to be used in drawing up "effective" racially restrictive deeds, leaving the name of the race (or religion) to be inserted by the owner according to his own private hate obsession.

An added note says the race objected to may be employed as domestic servants on the property!

"Such covenants cover 80 percent of the city in Chicago," said the Harlem school teacher.

"In Baltimore Negroes form 20 percent of the population, and are imprisoned in less than 2 percent of the living space. A single block in Harlem houses 871 persons.

"Negroes pay the same taxes as whites. But city authorities collect little rubbish in our 'black belts'."

The few rich and famous Negroes—American entertainers—suffer, too. Recently singer Lena Horne, who visited Britain in 1947 and stayed three weeks at a leading London hotel, was asked to leave a New York restaurant.

In the city's bars the Negro might be served—but his glass will be smashed in front of his face by the bartender as soon as he has finished his drink.

### Employment ban

IN rural areas the Negro "school" is a broken-down old shack, equipped with a trestle table and benches, and torn, out-of-date school books long discarded by white children. Mostly it is situated miles from the Negro homes, with no transport provided, as for the whites.

The Negro child must walk barefoot as many as ten miles in all weathers to get there. And the one Negro teacher is required to fire the stove and clean and repair the school-house.

Most trade unions habitually exclude Negroes by tacit consent. When they are accepted union by-laws relegate them to an inferior status in segregated areas.

Fifty-one percent of America's factory owners refuse to employ them.

(London Express Service)

### RESEARCH RESULTS

## PRAYERS KEPT TROOPS GOING

PRAYER helped more than anything else to keep American GI's fighting when the going was tough during World War II.

German weapons disclosed that the 88 mm. gun "seemed most frightening," followed by the dive bomber, the mortar, the horizontal bomber, and the light machine-gun.

That is the statement of the soldiers themselves, disclosed in one of the largest social science research projects in history.

The American soldier was typically without deep personal commitment to a war which he, nevertheless, accepted as unavoidable. The studies showed. He showed little positive concern with war aims but had a conviction that America was on the right side and, that the war was necessary.

### OTHER BOOKS COMING

"The American Soldier: Adjustment During Army Life" and "The American Soldier: Combat and Its Aftermath" (Princeton University Press) are two new books. The first is a documented volume intended for the student of social science and the military. They are the first half of a projected four-volume work based on data collected by the Information and Education Division of the U.S. Army and edited by a committee of the Social Science Research Council under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

One of the interesting studies is the "very resentful" attitude of ground combat troops towards rear echelons. Something of the bitterness felt toward soldiers still in the United States shows in the comment of a private in the South Pacific:

"Us guys over here that's left of the outfit are beat up with malaria and tropical ulcers. We should have a chance to breathe a little fresh air for a while. But I guess you better keep them USO boys back there or there won't be any USO. If we have to, we'll take another crack at the Japs. There is nothing to look forward to, anyway."—Unfiled Press.

### IN TOUGH SPOT

"I sure prayed when I was in a tough spot," one combat veteran said. "I just asked the Old Man above to lead the way and take care of me. When I was hit in the leg, I asked the Old Man above to heal my leg. We had prayers sometimes before going into action. It helps a lot."

Second only to prayer as a source of support in combat was the thought, "that you couldn't let the other men down." Closely related to that code of group loyalty was a sentiment of pride in outfit, the study reveals.

The combat study shows that there was little tendency among troops to deny their own fear reactions. In one survey among wounded combat veterans in the European theatre, 68 percent admitted having had at least one experience in combat in which they could not perform adequately because of intense fear.

### NOT COWARD

Enlisted men with combat experience developed a "permissive attitude" toward fear in combat.

"The man who was visibly shaken by exposure to danger, who trembled violently and who burst out weeping like a baby was not regarded as a coward unless he made no apparent effort to stick out his job."

Studies among men who had been exposed to a variety of

### POCKET CARTOON

By OSBERT LANCASTER



## HE FOLLOWED COLUMBUS

MR HAKON MIELCHE, 44-year-old Danish journalist, was despatched last August with this order: "Take this £12,000 yacht and do exactly what Columbus did when he discovered the New World in 1492."

Mr Mielche bought a cheap copy of Columbus's logbook, loaded up with 30,000ft. of colour movie film and 1,000 bottles of Danish beer, and set sail from Falos, Spain—just as Columbus did.

To make the business sound more authentic he changed the name of his British-built yacht from Monsoon to Santa Maria, and had two brothers in his crew of three—just as Columbus did.

In London Mr Mielche has paused on his way home by air from South Africa to tell the story of his four-month trip to his London publishers.

"Columbus was lucky," said Mr Mielche. "All he had to do was sail west until he hit something. We had to follow

his route exactly. His ship was bigger than our 60-footer, but we had an auxiliary motor. But then Columbus didn't have to apply for dollars. There was a lot of give-and-take in it."

First stop was the island of Gomera in the Canary group. All the local mayors presented the crew with dates, bananas, and a cask of water from the stream. Columbus was not to apply for dollars. There was a lot of give-and-take in it."

In return Mr Mielche shared out some of his Danish beer. Columbus had passed off some cheap jewellery.

At the spot in mid-Atlantic where Columbus's crew was terrified by a sign in the sky, Mr. Mielche saw a comet (probably the brilliant 1948K, sighted first in South Africa on November 1, 1948).

Where Columbus reported birds and driftwood Mr. Mielche sighted them.

"About the only thing we didn't have the same was mutiny. We knew where we were going," he said.

On the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas, Columbus had pulled a fast one on King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, said Mr Mielche.

He had promised them bodies of gold and diamonds for financing the trip, but found his first discovery was a bleak spot where only a few hundred pitiful Indians lived. Even coconuts would not grow.

At Cuba, Mr Mielche got a hero's welcome from the residents of Puerto Gibard. They have a standing argument with the town of Bahij Baraja as to where Columbus landed.

"Ah, you call your ship Santa Maria and you come here first. You believe this is the place," they told him.

Mr Mielche thought it was the other way round, but the freedom of the town more or less depended on it, so he agreed.

(London Express Service)

### NANCY

Quick Response

By Ernie Bushmiller



### HEAD FIRST FOR BEAUTY!





# 10-Year Sentence For "Despicable" Offence

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS

Commenting that it was a "most despicable type of crime," Mr Justice Williams, in the Criminal Sessions this morning, passed sentence of 10 years on a Hakka, Law Kwai, alias Law Chung-hon, who pleaded guilty to uttering a letter demanding \$3,000 from Lau Choi-kwai in the New Territories on or about April 14, and possession of the letter.

## SHOT BY GIRL FAN



EDDIE WAITKUS

## Doctors' Verdict On Lovesick Attacker

Chicago, June 16.—The lovesick girl who shot baseball player Eddie Waitkus is probably a split personality whose "bad side" perverted her hero worship and drove her to attack him, mental doctors said today.

"The real me is the person who shot Waitkus," Ruth Steinham, 19, told psychiatrists. The case has spotlighted the existence of star-struck girls and the measures taken by major baseball clubs to protect their players from annoyance. Miss Steinham, a slim, attractive brunette, attempted to kill Waitkus even though she had never met him, and he did not know she existed. Psychiatrists said she wanted to destroy him because she could not have him, and there could be no happy solution of her wild infatuation for him.

On one side, Ruth was quiet and well-mannered. She was above average in her studies at a commercial high school, and came from a comfortable, well-managed middle class home. On the other side, doctors said, she dreamed to extremes, and his dream world dominated her.

She spent hours mulling over scores of photographs of Waitkus, and once, when he passed near her in the street, she nearly fainted. Her mother, Mrs. Edith Steinham, said the girl had visited two psychiatrists for analysis of her emotions about Waitkus. They told her she must forget him and find other interests.

She finally left home and moved to a small room where she could be alone with Ed's pictures, her mother said. She got a job as a typist, and in her free hours set up a "Waitkus shrine" in her little room, decorating the walls with his pictures.

Sometimes the girl read books on psychiatry in an attempt to analyze her emotions. She was bored with single life, according to her statement to the police. She wanted excitement and notoriety, and had intended to kill Waitkus, and then commit suicide to gain wide publicity.

Most baseball clubs have private car parks for their players, to avoid the unwelcome attentions of girls, who hang about waiting for a glimpse of them. Some employ guards to keep the fans away from the players, all refuse to reveal their players' addresses and telephone numbers.—United Press.

## Royal Couple For Channel Islands

London, June 16.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will pay a three-day visit to the Channel Islands on board the battleship Anson this month.

They will sail on June 21 from Southampton, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

## Afghanistan Protests To Pakistan

### Bombing Of Village

New Delhi, June 16.—Afghanistan has sent an urgent note to the government of Pakistan protesting against the bombing of an Afghan village by a Pakistan Air Force bomber, the Afghan Ambassador here said today.

The note said: "Afghanistan is fully prepared to invite neutral foreign observers to visit the village where Pakistan bombs killed 15 and wounded 25 people on June 12."

The Afghan Ambassador, Sardar Abdullah Khan, said at a press conference that no reply had yet been received to the note.

He said the Pakistan bomber dropped five bombs into a crowd of tribesmen at the village of Mochal, several miles inside the Afghanistan border.

### ACTION DEMANDED

Kabul, June 16.—Acts such as the alleged bombing of Afghan territory last Sunday by Pakistan planes would make Afghans firmer and more stubborn in their resolve to "rescue their oppressed brethren from Pakistan's yoke," the Kabul newspaper Anis stated today.

The War Minister gave Parliament a detailed report of the incident and assured the House that preparations had been made to deal with any emergency.

Prominent Kandahar residents protested outside Kandahar Parliament House against "Pakistan's aggression," and demanded immediate action.—Reuter.

## Russians Stop Berlin Traffic

Berlin, June 16.—The Soviet authorities stopped Allied automobile traffic out of Berlin to the West for a tense four hours tonight. This action which came without warning led Allied officials to fear that a land blockade might have been imposed again, but a Russian officer later said, "It was all a mistake."

Russian officers stopped Allied drivers and demanded Russian passes when they reached a check point two miles outside the city.

Colonel J. T. Duke, American commander of the Berlin military post who announced the new Russian restriction, said that cars were still being passed through Helmsdorf at the other end of the highway but did not know if they would be held back when they reached Berlin.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who is in Paris for the Council of Foreign Ministers conference, was immediately informed.

Col. Duke said he was unable to determine immediately whether the halting of Allied vehicles meant a new Soviet policy or whether it was a mistake. Only Allied vehicles were being interfered with. German cars with normal travel documentation were being passed.—United Press.

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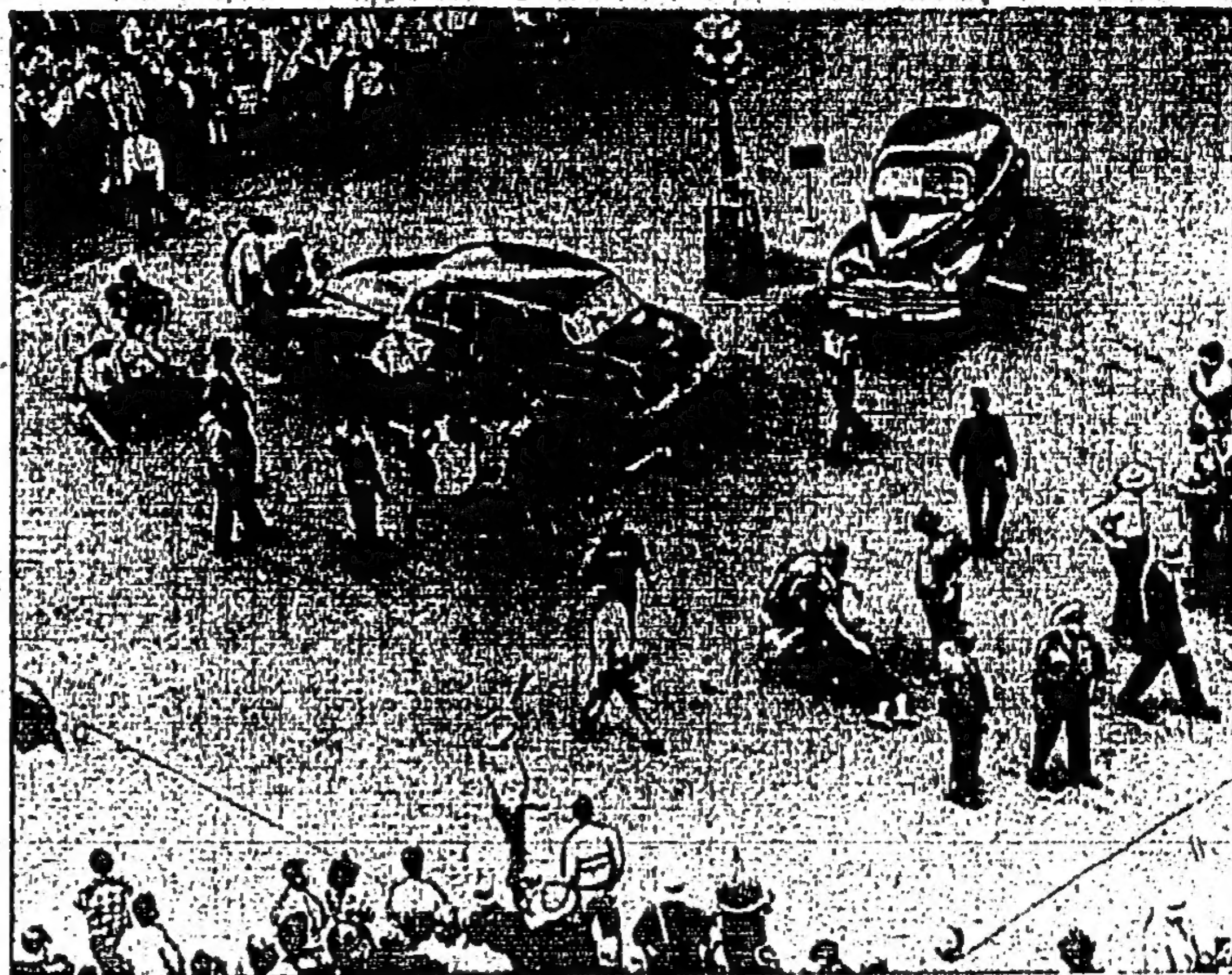
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The start of a parade, in Colorado Springs, Colo., highlighting the convention of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce was struck by tragedy when the automobile in the left centre ran out of control across a street intersection just as the procession was beginning. One woman was injured fatally and four other persons were injured as the machine ploughed into a crowd of spectators.—AP Picture.

## "Great Strides" In Welfare Of Jap Workers

Geneva, June 16.—Efforts to improve the lot of Japanese workers have brought "magnificent accomplishments," the International Labour Conference was told today. The speaker, Mr. Chester W. Hepler, head of the Labour Division of the United States Military government in Japan, presented the first detailed report on labour conditions in Japan since the war.

Great strides had been made, he said, in setting up Japanese trade unions and in freeing women and children from "involuntary servitude." The co-operation system was "doomed to an early end."

"The workers of Japan now have a favourable body of laws and the administrative machinery to make these laws effective," Mr. Hepler said.

However, it should be noted that there are forces and influences, both within and outside Japan, which, for their own selfish purposes, would hamper and obstruct the continued development of a sound labour programme by weakening the standards and taking away labour's right to complete self-determination has been restored.

The most encouraging tendencies in Japan today are found in the numerous democratic and representative organizations which have replaced the old institutions expressive of feudalism, militarism and aggression. Among these new organizations, none in our opinion, is more virile or holds more promise for the future than the Japanese trade union movement.—Associated Press.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. Hooton said that cases of this type were not prevalent.

"There are a lot of these notes in circulation and they are poor forgeries," he added. "This is a serious offence and I must pass a severe sentence," remarked Mr. Justice Williams. The forged notes were ordered to be destroyed.

He was given 3½ years' hard labour, and told by his Lordship that there was no loss of Government order.

Accused said he only came back to collect clothing. He had a mother aged 70 and was 80 himself.

Another life banishes, Cheung Yan-sum, was sent to prison for 2½ years. He pleaded that he was only here for a week as he had been introduced by a friend to a job on a ship which called at Hongkong.

The Seaboard Trader has been held up at Southampton since April 29 with 3,000 tons of wheat and 7,000 tons of timber, costing the owners £400 a day. The crew are members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, on strike throughout the world because it alleges Canadian ship-owners have signed an agreement with a rival union.—Reuter.

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For most of the strikers the decision will mean a loss of their pay for one day. But a number of assistant department heads and other high-ranking civil servants face suspension or dismissal.

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Berlin, June 16.—Most Germans living in the American zone approved of Western policy towards Germany during 1948, according to a public opinion poll survey published by the United States Military Government today.

They supported currency reform, the Berlin airlift, and the West German Government.

They also supported the formation of a German People's Republic.

They also supported the formation of a German People's Republic.

## CHINESE SOLDIER GAOLED

A 28-year-old Chinese soldier, To Wing-cheong, was sent to prison for five years by Mr. Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions this morning for possession of five forged \$10 notes of the Chartered Bank, and nine forged \$1 Hongkong Government notes.

He pleaded guilty to possession and uttering.

Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, said that To went into a shop in Prince Edward Road, and tendered a forged \$10 note for a 40-cent packet of cigarettes. He was arrested and at the police station was found to have other forged notes.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. Hooton said that cases of this type were not prevalent.

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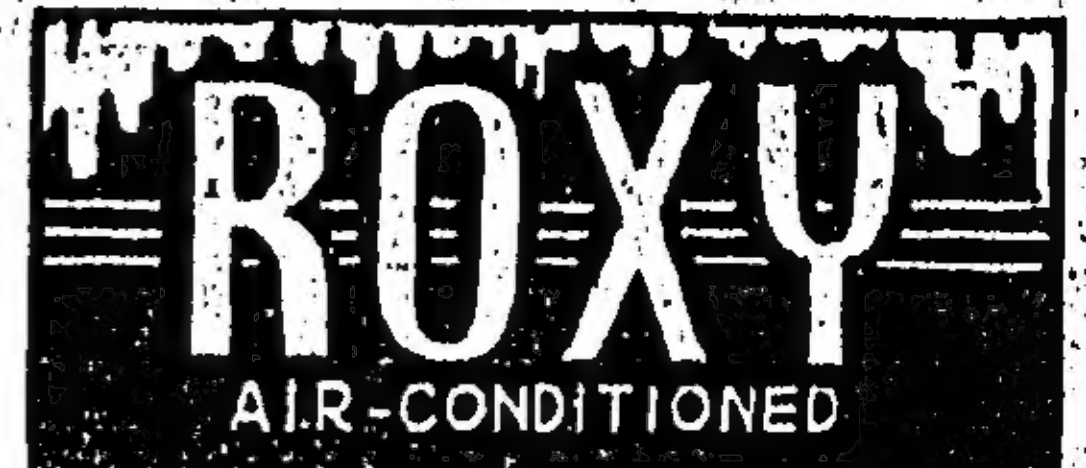
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Ronald COLMAN in "THE LOST HORIZON"  
See the actual and beautiful scenery of Tibet and know the mode of living of its people. Interesting stories!  
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NEXT CHANGE "THE THUNDERHOOF"  
A FIRST RUN PICTURE IN THE COLONY! presented by Columbia.  
Sunday at 12.30 P.M. — COLOR-CARTOON PROGRAM

TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.  
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIMES TO-DAY  
NEVER BEFORE! NEVER AGAIN!  
THE MIGHTIEST MUSIC EVENT THE SCREEN HAS EVER KNOWN! THE WORLD FAMOUS MUSICIANS IN "CARNEGIE HALL"  
with MARSHA HUNT • WILLIAM PRINCE  
TO-MORROW: Randolph SCOTT in "ALBUQUERQUE"  
SUNDAY Extra Show: "IRISH EYES ARE SMILING"

OUTWARD MAILS  
It is hereby notified that mails to Shanghai cannot be accepted until further notice.  
Unregistered letters and postcards only for Shanghai can be accepted by surface route. Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., registered and parcel post close at 3 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office half an hour earlier than the GPO closing times.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17  
Closing Times By Air  
Poochow, Hohow, Swatow, Amoy, Taipei, Chungking and Chengtu, 8.30 p.m.  
Manila, Honolulu, USA & Canada, 8 p.m.  
Air Parcel Posts for Manila, Honolulu, and USA, (CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.  
Ordinary Airmail (Printed Matters, Books and Small Parcel Posts) for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and USA, (CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.  
Closing Times By Sea  
Hohow, Paochow, via Hohow, and Bangkok, 8 p.m.  
Swatow, 8 p.m.  
Paochow, via Canton, 8 p.m.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 18  
Closing Times By Air  
Poochow, Hohow, Swatow, Amoy, Taipei, Chungking and Chengtu, 8.30 p.m.  
Manila, Honolulu, USA & Canada, 8 p.m.  
Air Parcel Posts for Manila, Honolulu, and USA, (CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.  
Ordinary Airmail (Printed Matters, Books and Small Parcel Posts) for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and USA, (CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO) 5 p.m.  
Closing Times By Sea  
Hohow, Paochow, via Hohow, and Bangkok, 8 p.m.  
Swatow, 8 p.m.  
Paochow, via Canton, 8 p.m.  
SUNDAY, JUNE 19  
Closing Times By Air  
Poochow, Hohow, Swatow, Amoy, Taipei, Chungking and Chengtu, 8.30 p.m.  
Manila, Honolulu, USA & Canada, 8 p.m.  
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Closing Times By Sea  
Hohow, Paochow, via Hohow, and Bangkok, 8 p.m.  
Swatow, 8 p.m.  
Paochow, via Canton, 8 p.m.  
MONDAY, JUNE 20  
Closing Times By Air  
Poochow, Hohow, Swatow, Amoy, Taipei, Chungking and Chengtu, 8.30 p.m.  
Manila, Honolulu, USA & Canada, 8 p.m.  
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Swatow, 8 p.m.  
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Archbishop Held In Palace  
Prague, June 16.—Reliable Church sources said tonight that police guards have been placed at the Palace of Catholic Archbishop Josef Berni and that the Chancellor of his office and a priest there have been arrested.

The Archbishop, who has been embroiled in a bitter dispute with the government over a Church-State agreement, was reported to have been confined to his Palace.—United Press.

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# Alycidon Wins The Ascot Gold Cup

## "RACE OF THE CENTURY"

Ascot, Berkshire, June 16.—Lord Derby's Alycidon today won for Britain the Ascot Gold Cup, the premier award of the four days' meeting, after a memorable race with Mr William Woodward American-bred Black Tarquin, the English-trained colt staying on the better to win the £11,000 prize by five lengths with the Irish Hope, Heron Bridge, a further 10 lengths away third of a field of seven runners.

The French had won the last three Gold Cups, but their challenger this year, Turmoil, could do no better than finish fourth. The betting market, like the race, developed into a duel between Alycidon and Black Tarquin, with the American favourite at 11 to 10 and Alycidon at five to four. Heron Bridge was a 25 to one chance.

Cheers such as have hardly even been heard on Ascot's famous heath greeted the victory of the English horse, and 29-year old Lord Derby was overwhelmed with congratulations. The race went for the British according to plan.

Lord Derby's pace-makers, Stockbridge and Benny Lynch, did their work well, first the one and then the other taking up the running. When the latter was done with, Alycidon went to the front and, although the American horse closed with him, Alycidon, running with great pluck, forged ahead to score a great and clear-cut victory.

### NOTABLE DOUBLE

Lord Derby brought off a notable double when Swallow Tail, narrowly beaten into third place in the Derby, scored a very easy victory in the King Edward VII Stakes, over the Derby distance, of one and a half miles.

Swallow Tail, starting a 4 to 5 favourite, won by six lengths from one of Mr Marcel Bousquet's French challengers, Astaire, starting at 25 to 1.

The King's colt, Berrylands, was well-backed to beat Swallow Tail and score another Royal Ascot victory. He started second favourite but failed to place in the seven-horse race.

## DALY WINS AT MERE

Mere, Cheshire, June 16.—Fred Daly, of Balmoral, Ireland, today won the Manchester Evening Chronicle's £1,500 golf tournament with rounds of 74, 69, 71 and 69 for an aggregate over 72 holes of 277.

He won by three strokes from Flori Van Donck, of Belgium, who had an aggregate of 280, with Charlie Ward, Ken Bousfield and Jimmy Adams sharing third place at 283.

Daly's amazing second round score yesterday undoubtedly won him this tournament, for it put him a stroke behind the half-way leader, Bousfield, after appearing out of the hunt at the end of the first round.

Today, Daly was one of the latest starters and, after catching Bousfield to share the lead at the end of three rounds, he saw his chief rivals falter in the final round and must have known that he had only to produce a steady over the last few holes to win.

Van Donck's 68 this morning was the best of the third round scores and left him only a stroke behind Daly and Bousfield. Several thousand spectators went out with these three men in the final round, and while the Belgian generally kept his position, Bousfield had lost ground before Daly, starting an hour later, faltered with a putt on the last green.

Eventually Van Donck finished in 280 and soon afterwards Bousfield, missing several chances on the home stretch, finished with 283.

Only Daly then had a real chance to catch Van Donck and, though he had missed several putts in the morning and was still not too sure in this department in the afternoon, he played steadily enough to break 70 and win with three strokes to spare.

The two other overseas men, A. Cera and E. Blas, of the Argentine, finished with 290 and 293 respectively.

The best aggregates were Daly 277, Van Donck 280, Bousfield, Ward and Adams all 283, A. Perry 284, W. J. Hargreaves 285, Dick Burton 286 and Sam King 287.—Reuter.

While no rank outsiders won, backers of favourites did not have a good day. Apart from Swallow Tail, the only other first choice win was in the five furlong New Stakes for two-year-olds, in which Epsom-trained Marston Gunner, son of Nasrullah, scored three lengths' victory in a field of 12 runners. He started at 11 to 10.

The only horse really backed to beat him was the Backhampton colt, Fair Task, winner of his two previous races, but he was unplaced. Gordon Richards won his 50th winner when winning easily on the Irish colt, Solonoway, which started at 100 to 20.

Among the also runs this seven-horse race was Combined Operations, a former champion sprinter of India, who today did not show his customary dash and was unplaced.

Richards went very close to getting his century in the actual race of the day, the seven-furlong Britannia Stakes, in which he rode Mr John Dewar's Arc-en-Ciel, a 10 to 1 outsider. He was, however, beaten by a neck by the Australian jockey, Tommy Burn, on the Duke of Norfolk's Burmah, a son of Hyperion, who started at six to one.

Third, only a head away, was the Free Handicap winner, Spy Legend, who was installed a 15 to 8 favourite, although he was conceding a stone and a monitor to his 17 rivals. His narrow failure was a gallant one.

Richards' mount, Light of Morocco, was made the favourite to win the last race of the day, the King George V Stakes, over one and a half miles, but it was unplaced. The Duke of Norfolk's Burmah, a son of Hyperion, who started at six to one.

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Barah (T. Juster), The Brogue (W. Smith), Sea Shah (R. Main), Fine View (J. Sime), Ondine (E. Mercer), Leica (J. Sirett), Early Harvest (J. Walker), Bright Link (J. Dyson), Turfion Fair (A. Carson), Fair Girl (J. Egan), Colorado (no jockey yet), Monstania (R. Reader), Light Sketch (P. Tomlin), Cut Grass (A. Hollyway), Kelly (D. Greening), Gold Strike (C. Orton), Bold Street (T. Mahon) and Ironard (R. Bradley).—Reuter.

## USRC GALA

The USRC will be holding their first swimming gala of the season to-morrow night at 7.30 o'clock.

Events which are open to members of the club are as follows: Free-style, breast-stroke and back-stroke over two and four lengths of the pool. There will also be a medley relay, obstacle race and diving events.

An added attraction, for what is expected to be a large attendance, will be a game of water-polo against the YMCA and it is anticipated that a hard tussle will be seen. The two teams taking part will also compete in a six by two lengths relay.

It is intended that a points score system will apply to all games for entering and for placing, and at the end of the season points will be awarded to the winners and the total points to the respective arms of the Services.

An informal evening, including a dance, will follow the last event, which is anticipated to be about at 9.15 p.m.

## LEAGUE BOWLS

The following team will represent the Fulham Club (home) in a lawn bowls match against IRC, on Saturday, at 4.00 p.m.: L. J. Castille, F. Rodriguez, V. N. Alenxan, W. V. Field, (skip), L. J. Castille, F. Rodriguez, J. W. Lee, R. Bana, (skip), Bill Chang, R. Wood, L. J. Y. Hsu, D. A. Resorres, (skip), C. F. Lee, I. S. Castro.

HKCC RINKS

The following will represent the HKCC (away) against HKRC at 10 p.m. on Saturday: Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, H. F. Smith, A. Williams, (skip), D. Phillips, F. C. B. Black, R. A. Edwards, A. W. Brown, (skip), G. W. Sewell, R. Wood, A. E. Howkins, R. H. Wills (skip), J. D. Lowe, A. D. Humphreys.

BASKETBALL

The Asia Theatre basketball team of Manila beat a Kowloon combined team by 57-34 at the Kowloon Chinese YMCA last night.

This was their fourth victory in succession since their arrival here. Visitors will meet SCAA at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow at Caroline Hill.

New Job For Tom Whittaker?

London, June 16.—Mr Tom Whittaker, the Arsenal football club manager, said on his arrival at London Airport tonight from Brazil that his first job would be to consider an offer to reform and manage the Turin Football Club, whose team died in an air crash recently.

"I haven't had the time to consider the matter yet," he said.—Reuter.

Walking Record

London, June 16.—Harry Churcher, 38-year-old London electrician, broke his own world record for the five-mile walk on Thursday night when he stepped off the distance in 35 minutes 33 seconds.

His previous mark was 35 minutes 43.4 seconds set on June 5, 1948.—Associated Press.

Walking Record

Walking Record

Walking Record

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Walking Record

Walking Record



## COUNTY CRICKET

# THREE DUCKS IN A ROW FOR LEN HUTTON

London, June 16.—Len Hutton, Yorkshire and England opening batsman, was out for a duck for the third innings in succession when he was bowled by Reg Perks today in Yorkshire's second innings against Worcester-shire.

Perks had dismissed Hutton for nothing in the first innings and before that the England opening bat had failed to score in his second knock in the Leeds Test against New Zealand.

Today, an hour before Hutton went in, three swans flew over the Worcester ground, and a spectator mistaking them for ducks shouted: "That's Hutton's other one" and so it proved to be.

Hutton was out for two ducks against Worcestershire in 1939, the latter County winning that match by 11 runs.

At the close of play Worcestershire, who lead the Championship table, needed 201 with nine second innings wickets standing to win this important match against their nearest rivals.

When Worcester continued their innings today, 18-year-old Brian Close bowled his out-swingers so effectively that he remained six wickets left in 55 minutes for the addition of 73 runs. Close took five of the wickets today for 10.

Yorkshire went to lunch with two second innings wickets down and no runs on the board, but Norman Yardley retrieved the position as he had done in the first innings by scoring 72 before the innings realised 177, leaving Worcestershire to get 251 to win. Perks took four for 43 at the close of play.

Worcestershire had hit 50 after losing Cooper with only single figures on the board.

Reginald Simpson, Nottinghamshire's stylish England batsman, scored 143 for the County against Leicestershire in four hours five minutes, hitting 17 fours and his side took first innings points by 10 runs.

There were two centuries for Gloucestershire against Combined Services, G. Emmett getting 102 in two hours 45 minutes, with 16 fours and the left-handed Wilson making 100, including 11 boundaries.

## CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

At Lord's: Cambridge University 179 and 122 for 8 (Dowes 53 not out); MCC 312 for 8 (de Caires 62, Barton 83).

At Bristol: Combined Services 340 and 3 for no wicket; Gloucestershire 430 (Emmett 102, Wilson 100).

At Nottingham: Leicestershire 202 and 27 for no wicket; Nottingham 308 (R. Simpson 143, Clay 57 not out, Walsh 5 for 125).

At Worcester: Yorkshire 210 and 177 (Yardley 72, Perks 4 for 43); Worcestershire 137 (Close 6 for 47) and 50 for one.—Reuter.

## HAMPSHIRE V. NEW ZEALAND

Southampton, June 16.—Although Hampshire fielded keenly, the New Zealanders were able to declare here with 430 runs, with 11 fours and the left-handed Wilson making 100, including 11 boundaries.

In their second innings the County had scored 120 for the loss of three wickets and were still 181 runs behind.

V. Scott and Bert Sutcliffe, who scored 102 overnight, carried their first wicket stand to 142, the best of the tour, and

Walking Record

Walking Record

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## THE SCOREBOARD

The scoreboard at the end of the day read: HAMPSHIRE 1st Innings 120, NEW ZEALAND 1st Innings.

Sutcliffe b Knott 71, Scott c Walker b Knott 129, Hadlee c Rogers b Knott 33, Reid b Knott 30, Donnelly not out 100, Smith at McCorkell b Edgar 23, Rabone not out 19, Extras 9, 430 for 5 declared.

2nd Innings HAMPSHIRE: McCorkell not out 58, Rogers b Hayes 12, Guard b Hayes 13, Bailey c Rabone b Burtt 13, Edgar not out 23, Extras 10, 120 for 3.

McCorkell, then 58 not out, reached his 50 in 55 minutes with a pull off Rabone, and Edgar, still unbeaten with 23, had driven Burtt to the boundary five times.

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# Americans Dominate The Singles At Queen's Club

London, June 16.—The United States have gained almost a monopoly of the Singles Events at the London Lawn Tennis Championships, now in progress at the Queen's Club. Apart from Eric Sturgess, of South Africa, and John Bromwich, the amblextious Australian who reached the Men's Semi-final, all the players are Americans.

In the Women's Singles, Miss Louise Brough, the holder of the Wimbledon title, meets Mrs. Patricia Todd, while two other Americans, Mrs. Margaret Du Pont and Miss Gussie Moran, fight out the other semi-final.

In the men's penultimate round, Sturgess will oppose America's Ted Schroeder, while Bromwich faces Gardner Mulloy, another American.

Sturgess had the hardest battle of the quarter-finals when taken to three sets before beating Australia's Frankie Sedgman by 6-3, 6-10, 6-3, but the South African's easy control off the ground and his steadiness at the more critical stages of the match pulled him through.

Mulloy pulled the quality in beating the South African, Nigel Cockburn, 6-3, 6-2, while John Bromwich carried too many guns for the smallest player in the field, Feliciano Ampon, of the Philippines, the Australian winning 6-4 and 6-3.

Although George Worthington, the young Australian, scored several aces against Schroeder in the early stages, there was never a doubt that Schroeder would win as he did, by 6-2 and 6-2, for his placing was impeccable and he always seemed to get to the right position to receive returns.

The quarter of Americans in the Women's Singles were just as good as their straight victors in the quarter-finals, final results being as follows: Miss Louise Brough beat Mrs. M. Long (Australia) by 6-2 and 6-2.

Miss Gussie Moran beat Miss Shirley Fry (United States) by 7-5 and 6-0.

Mrs. Patricia Todd beat Miss Gem Hoehling (Britain) by 6-2 and 6-1.

Mrs. Du Pont beat Miss Jean Quarter (Britain) by 6-2 and 6-2.—Reuter.

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## FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

## LESSON HAND

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Psychic Bids Still Have Their Place

Karpis	♠ J 8 7	♥ 10 9 8	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ A Q 10 9
South	♠ J 8 7	♥ 10 9 8	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ A Q 10 9
West	♠ J 8 7	♥ 10 9 8	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ A Q 10 9
North	♠ J 8 7	♥ 10 9 8	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ A Q 10 9
East	♠ J 8 7	♥ 10 9 8	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ A Q 10 9
Declarer	♠ J 8 7	♥ 10 9 8	♦ A Q 10 9	♣ A Q 10 9

Lesson Hand—North vul.

Opening—♠ Q

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

IN the early days of contract, psychic bidding was used promiscuously. It added a thrill to the game, but I believe it lost more points than it gained. Every time a player won a hand with a psychic bid, everybody heard about it. Those that resulted in a loss were quickly passed over.

However, Fred L. Karpis, who has done a lot to promote the point-count system of bidding, proves in today's hand that psychic bidding still has a place in contract bridge.

As soon as his partner opened the bidding with one heart, Karpis in the North thought of a final contract of three no trump; but he certainly did not want to get a spade lead. Being in mind that more often than any other suit, the spade suit is the correct one to lead at no trump, Karpis had no fear that the bidding would die when he bid one spade, and that might be the bid that would prevent the opponents from opening a spade.

When his partner showed a strong hand with the bid of three hearts, Karpis bid four diamonds, which supposedly was his second suit. He and his partner had not as yet agreed on a suit. When South bid four spades, Karpis's bid of five clubs might show a 4-4-1-1 distribution, or it might be a cue-bid showing the ace of clubs. In any event, Karpis's strong bidding was justification for South's bid of six diamonds.

The six diamond contract was ideal. With the queen of clubs opening Karpis made seven diamonds, while I think you will find it a little difficult to make even six hearts.

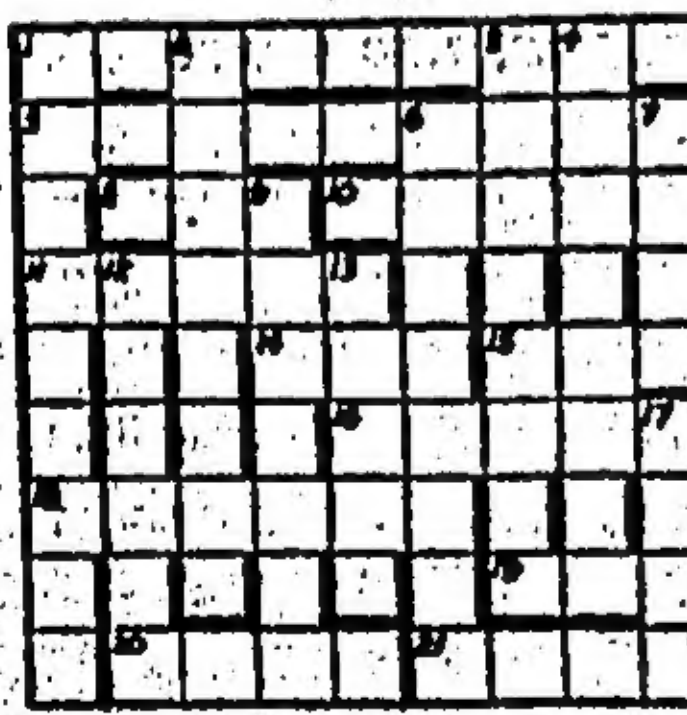
Used carefully, psychic bids involve too great a risk, but an occasional one used for a purpose has its advantages.

## Check Your Knowledge

1. Locate the Mona Passage.
2. What would you carry in a quiver?
3. Where did Hitler and Mussolini hold their meetings?
4. What famous painting was stolen from the Louvre in 1911?
5. How many points are scored by a touchdown in football?
6. What city did the Greeks enter in a wooden horse?

(Answers in Column 4)

## CROSSWORD



1. Sinner. (5-4)
2. Aboard it could provide a maid. (5-4)
3. A and a make foolish. (6)
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## DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

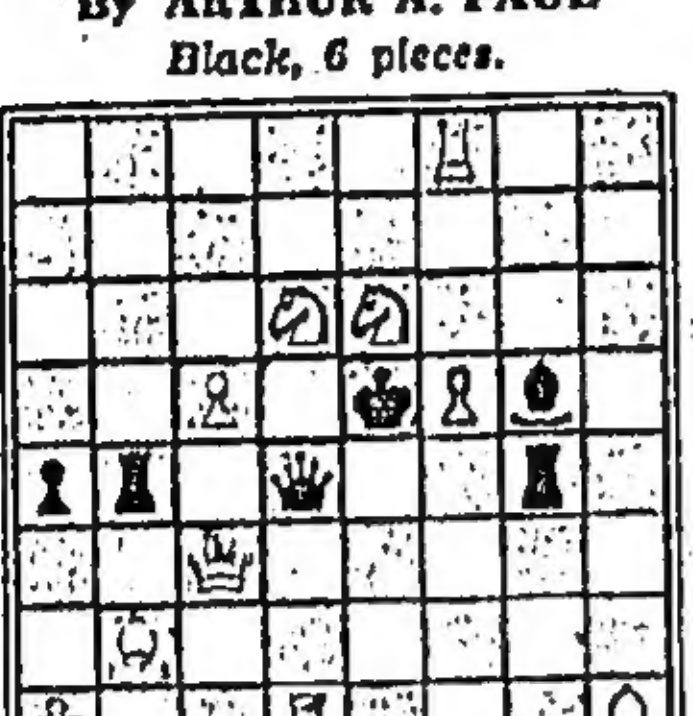
THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG WITH THAT BOAT YOU GOT US! EVERY TIME WE USE IT WE GET SEASICK!



## CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-R1; threat 2. Q-R8. 1-2.

2. Q-Q4; 2. Q-K1; 1-2.

3. K-K3; 2. K-K1; 1-2.

4. Q-Q4; 3. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

5. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

6. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

7. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

8. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

9. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

10. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

11. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

12. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

13. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

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16. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

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18. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

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99. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

100. P-B2; 2. P-B2 (=Q).

## UNUSUAL ANGLES

FLOATING GARDEN OF

EDEN IN ATLANTIC

By ALDO FORTE

THE idea for a new state has been born in ancient Rome. The Republic of Holy Eden.

A floating Garden of Eden, whose creator has spent the past two years perfecting the "republic's" constitution, the miniature nation is to arise on a small island off the Argentine coast.

The constitution is ready, provisions are made for a president and two vice presidents, and several thousand potential citizens are claimed already.

President of the new republic is the man behind the idea, Don Juan, sounds like a cross between Plato's Republic and James Hilton's Shangri-La. His citizens will be called "citizens" and will have no army, all lethal weapons will be forbidden, there will be complete freedom of religion (although Catholicism will be the official state creed), official languages will be Spanish and Italian and free democratic elections will be held every three years.

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# "This Dreadfully Dangerous Age"

POCKET CARTOON



"I've got to economise on my telephone bills since the Budget. Fortunately my telephone is a Wren!"

## Syria Wants Britain's Friendship

### Country In Need Of Material Support

Damascus, June 16.—Syria's new leader, Colonel Husni Zaim, said in an exclusive interview here today that the present situation between Syria and Iraq is "undoubtedly tense." He warned that it might lead to an outbreak of hostilities in the Arab Middle East, and eventually to a world conflict since the major powers could not afford to remain disinterested.

He spoke of the concentration of Iraqi troops on the frontier between the two countries and the necessity of a counter-move by the Syrian troops.

Colonel Zaim said, "My policy is one of friendship towards all those willing to be Syria's friends. I hope particularly that Britain will pursue a wise course regarding Syria."

"Britain's policy of backing the Hashemite (Transjordan) ambitions for the past 20 years has been an obvious failure and will continue to be a failure. We want to be friendly with Britain, South Africa, and with France, but so far the only nation which has given proof of friendship has been France, which has supplied us with light arms when these were urgently needed."

### WANT ARMS

Colonel Zaim said that Syria still required material support.

"We want arms and will welcome aid in the shape of missiles, both military and technical," he said.

Of the present impasse in relations between Syria and Iraq, Colonel Zaim, emphasising his points by thumping his hand on his glass-topped desk, said that "I do not know on whose order Nuri es Saida (Iraqi Premier) is concentrating troops on the north-east Syrian-Iraqi frontier. It may be that of his masters, who include the Jews."

Colonel Zaim added that he had ordered a disposition of Syrian forces "to offset the Iraqi move and the Syrian army is fully prepared to defend the country's independence."

"The situation is undoubtedly tense," he added.

He said that "so far as the Syrian position is concerned, I have received assurances of moral and material support from Egypt and Saudi Arabia in the event of there being a clash with Iraq."

"In the present difficult situation confronting Syria, British policy may hold the key to peace or hostility," he said.

Colonel Husni Zaim concluded by quoting an adapted version of an Arabic proverb in these words, "The Syrian caravan is on the move"—Reuter.



## CHALLENGE TO WESTERN CIVILISATION

London, June 16.—Warning that the challenge which now faces Western civilisation was one raising the question of the very survival of that civilisation, Mr Thomas K. Finletter, Marshall Plan chief in Britain, declared here tonight that no nation in the world could handle that challenge alone.

Mr Finletter was speaking, at the Anglo-American Pilgrims Society dinner in his honour at London's luxury Savoy Hotel, on what he described as "this dreadfully dangerous age."

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was one of Mr Finletter's most attentive listeners as he outlined the developments of the Marshall Plan and what it meant to Europe.

The greatest wisdom and character of the West, and in particular of Britain, and the United States, Mr Finletter said, was needed to surmount the challenge to Western civilisation, and to gain the new strength which would come from surmounting it.

No nation of the West could handle this challenge alone, and all the forces of the West—political, military and economic—must be combined in one grand policy not only to save that civilisation but to make the whole world a decent and safe place to live in.

**MUST UNITE**

"The Marshall Plan is the West's immediate and most important contribution to the economic side of this grand policy," he said.

The first realisable move of the grand policy must be a large measure of unification of the West in the political, military and economic fields.

"If we all remain separate, we will be picked off one by one and rather soon at that," Mr Finletter said.

The basis of political and military union must be economic well-being. Full advantage must be taken of opportunities for mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services between countries with different resources and skills.

"Our international dealings must be of such a nature as to eliminate frictions, and to create a natural cohesion between the British Commonwealth, the United States and the other leading countries of the West," Mr Finletter continued.

It was of the utmost importance that the Marshall Plan succeeded in its purpose of pulling down the barriers that separated the dollar and non-dollar areas at the earliest possible moment.

**FIRST YEAR SUCCESS**

"We may say with confidence that the first year of the Marshall Plan is a success," he added.

After saying that the statistics for 1948 were encouraging, Mr Finletter declared: "The real achievement of the Marshall Plan in its first year is that there is a new spirit in Europe, the Sterling Area, Canada and the United States."

The return to normal competition and normal re-adjustment of trade channels did not mean trouble, but might well mean the opposite—an increase in the overall volume of trade.

"It is the policy of Congress and it is our common purpose to solve this short problem within this short period of a little more than four years from the beginning of the Marshall Plan," he said.

Useless and irritating barriers to the free movement of goods, vehicles, currency and persons should be done away with immediately.

"The Marshall Plan, working in concert with the Atlantic Pact and the military programme of the major countries on both sides of the Atlantic," he

added, "is creating a solid Atlantic community, which we must believe will work out the survival of society in this dreadfully dangerous age."

**PROBLEMS GREATER**

Sir Stafford Cripps said that Britain's problems did not seem to be growing less.

"Indeed, they are becoming temporarily greater as the gap tends to widen again due to changing economic conditions as we emerge from the period of acute world shortages into a less inflationary situation," he added.

Sir Stafford said that the administration of Marshall Aid was just as important for its success as the programme itself, and he paid a tribute to American for the "understanding way" in which this had been carried out.

Britain had been helped and encouraged in its own efforts by Mr Paul Hoffman, the Marshall Plan Administrator, Averell Harriman, Marshall Plan Roving Ambassador, and by Mr Finletter, he said.

Mr John W. Davis, President of the Pilgrims of the United States, said in a message to the Pilgrims that the "P.M.A. is a deeply appreciated welcome given to Mr Finletter, their fellow member."

Mr Paul Hoffman also sent a message, in which he said, "Credit for Britain's recovery accomplishments must go to the British people and their Government."

"In the developing sense of goodwill and unity between the free peoples of Britain and the free peoples of the world, and their peoples of the world, their greatest hope for a more peaceful and prosperous world," Reuter.

## Bao Dai Goes To Dalat

Saigon, June 16.—Bao Dai, head of the Vietnamese State, left here today for his Dalat residence where he will continue his Government-making consultations.

Although no precise information was available here today regarding his immediate plans, the prevailing impression was that there would be a "surprise" possibly in his choice of the Premier or Cabinet members.

Some generally well-informed authorities thought that the surprise would be the selection of a committee of public welfare under his leadership instead of a formally constituted Government.

French political circles today seemed favourable to government by a public welfare committee. They considered that this would be likely to rally diverse nationalist groups.

It was generally agreed that broad agreement among the main nationalist parties was a primary necessity for Bao Dai's success as State leader.—Reuter.

### Truman's Victory

Washington, June 16.—President Truman today scored a major victory in the Congress when the Senate and House, after weeks of wrangling, approved a compromise bill giving him the power to reorganise the executive branch of the government.—United Press.

The conference is not concerned with freights in the reverse direction—that is, from India and Pakistan to Europe.—Reuter.

## Mere Man Wins Home Economics Degree



Herbert J. Bullard, former Navy bugle master, is the first man to major in home economics at Pepperdine college, and now that he has won his degree he is even going to teach this traditionally feminine subject in the Los Angeles school system. Here he gives his daughter, Suzanne, 16 months old, a sample of his culinary skill as his wife, Grace, and daughter Marilyn, 3, watch.—AP Picture.

## 3-Point Programme To Aid Economically Backward Nations

Lake Success, June 16.—The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie advanced a three-point programme on Thursday night for increasing the flow of foreign investments into economically backward nations. The main provisions are:

1. Tax relief—The elimination of discriminatory taxation and possibly granting of preferential treatment.
2. Fair treatment of foreign investors.
3. Guarantees that investors could transfer earnings outside the country if, and when, they desire.

Mr Lie's proposals were worked out in consultation with several specialised agencies of the UN, including the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The report grew out of President Truman's "bold new programme" outlined in his inaugural address last January. Another report was submitted by Mr Lie recently on the question of providing technical assistance to backward countries.

In an annex to Mr Lie's report, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) estimated that the underdeveloped countries of the world would need at least \$4,000,000,000 a year in international funds for the next four years to carry out their \$17 billion development plans.

**MUST REMOVE OBSTACLES**

Mr Lie himself did not mention any specific sum. He indicated, however, that measures must be taken both by the capital importing and capital exporting countries to remove obstacles standing in the way of international investment.

Mr Lie pointed out that all the UN bodies concerned agreed that the underdeveloped countries should finance at least a substantial—and in normal cases the major—part of their economic developments needs from domestic sources.

He recommended that the backward countries could help themselves by a domestic programme providing inducements for private savings, guidance of savings into useful developments, and the use of import duties both to finance development and to give preference to the import of capital goods.

Local recommendations, together with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council at its Summer session in Geneva next month.

The "most favoured nation" principle was first established under the Geneva agreement. It ensures that all member states of the agreement would grant tariff concessions to a second member only if the same concessions were automatically granted to all other members. If the principle were applied to Japan, any tariff concessions agreed among the member states would automatically benefit Japanese exports.

**SPECIAL TREATY**

The United States sponsored a special treaty last year under which the "most favoured nation" principle was applied to Western Germany by some, though not all, members of the Geneva agreement.

A U.S. spokesman told a newsman that the United States continued to regard the application of "most favoured nation" treatment to Japan as desirable but had withdrawn proposal from the present session because of the "pressure of business."

The spokesman referred to "the present financial stability of Japan and declared: 'As long as the occupation of Japan continues, there will be

no repetition of the prewar unfair business practice. 'The Japanese economy depends on foreign trade, and if Japanese trade continues to be discriminated against, the result will be economic confusion and chaos.'

"In accordance with the United States policy in favour of non-discrimination in world trade, we shall continue to advocate a most favoured nation agreement for Japan on same lines as that drawn up last year for Western Germany"—Associated Press.

## Arabs And Jews Fail To Agree

Washington, June 16.—Mr Mark Etheridge, retiring American representative on the Palestine Conciliation Commission, reported to President Truman today that the Jewish-Arab peace talks are at a deadlock.

Despite this impasse, he said, the three nation Commission will present a plan to the UN Assembly session in September for the internationalising of Jerusalem.

Mr Etheridge also told newspapermen after his 15-minute meeting with Mr Truman that he will submit his formal resignation during the day and return to his post as publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal.

He said that Israeli and Arab representatives must adopt entirely new approaches if they are to succeed in writing peace treaties formally ending the Middle East conflict.

Mr Etheridge added, "I am not certain that they will find a new approach."

### PARALLEL TRACKS

Mr Etheridge has been in Lausanne for the past five months as American delegate on the Commission which was set up by the UN to supervise a peace settlement. Other countries on the Commission are France and Turkey.

Discussing the situation with reporters, Mr Etheridge said that the Jews and Arabs have "been running down parallel railway tracks, sometimes backing up and going forward, but never meeting."

The U.S. State Department, meanwhile, denied that it is seeking a Palestine settlement which would particularly favour either the Arabs or the Jews.

The State Department press officer, Mr Lincoln White, said: "There has never been any intention on the part of this government working through the UN Conciliation Commission to do anything other than exercise its good offices in attempting to reach a just settlement."

Mr White made the statement after being questioned about remarks attributed to the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett in Parliament in Tel-Aviv on Wednesday.—Associated Press.

## NO PERMISSION TO LAND

Canberra, June 16.—The Australian Premier, Mr Joseph Chifley, told the House of Representatives today that investigations will be conducted to ascertain if the air regulations were broken by an Air Ceylon Skymaster which attempted to land—passengers—in Australia without permission.

The passengers were returned to Singapore and were not allowed to proceed to Australia by the Air Ceylon service because a regular air service is available for entry into Australia.—United Press.

## Jet Planes For RAAF Soon

**FIFTY VAMPIRES ORDERED**

Sydney, June 16.—The first Australian-built jet planes will fly with the Royal Australian Air Force shortly, the Air Minister, Mr A. S. Drakeford, announced here.

The RAAF ordered 50 jet Vampire aircraft of the latest design and among the fastest jets in the world.

Air Force pilots have trained for three months on British jets in preparation for the Vampires. Powered with Rolls-Royce Nene engines, the fighters will leave the production line at the De Havilland factory in Sydney at the rate of one a month. The Australian jets can be fitted with long range tanks, bomb and rocket racks.

## ALTITUDE RECORD

In March last year a Vampire set a world altitude record of 50,402 feet, and a Sea Vampire was the first jet aircraft to take off and land on an aircraft carrier.

A naval spokesman said that the Australian light aircraft carrier, HMAS Sydney, might possibly be equipped later with Jet Sea Vampires produced in Australia.

Experts regard the Australian-built jets as a marked advance in aviation industrial technique for this country. Australia did not begin large-scale manufacturing of planes until World War II, when it produced among other types of planes, Mustangs, Mosquitos, and Lancasters.—United Press.

## NO CRISIS IN U.S.

Washington, June 16.—President Truman said today that he does not believe that the country is going through an unemployment or economic crisis. He said the administration view on unemployment would be expressed in his mid-year economic report.—United Press.

## NEXT CHANCE

George Brant \* Virginia Mayo Turhan Bey \* Carol Landis

**"OUT OF THE BLUE"**

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Published daily (afternoon)

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Subscription: \$250 per month.

Postage: China and Macao, \$1.00

per month. U.K. British Possessions and other countries, \$1.50 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, "Business" communications and advertisements to the General Manager.

Telephone: 26015, 26016, 26017.

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